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F O R T H E Y E A R

1964

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURTON LATIMER

Chairman of the Council:

L. Patrick, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman - J. Stokes

D. J. Ashby	A. A. Morby,
R. W. H. Cooper	A. F. Mutlow, C.C.
W. C. Meads	L. Patrick, J.P.
G. Ward	

Clerk to the Council:

C. E. Lansom

Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

F. R. N. Lynch, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for:-

Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts
and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:

Miss M. W. Langley

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

A. McMillan, Cert. R.S.A.S., M.I.B.E.

C O N T E N T S

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Public Health Department,

75 London Road,

KETTERING.

Telephone: Kettering 2473

May, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Burton Latimer.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Burton Latimer. It covers the year 1964.

The vital statistics of the Urban District are satisfactory and are considered in detail on page 9. There is an excess of 35 births over deaths. Again, there have been no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth. There has been no death of an infant in the first year of life and there have been no still births.

Particulars of the infectious disease which occurred during the year are described on page 25. It will be seen that a large number of cases of measles was recorded, the disease being generally mild in nature.

When the extensive epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in Aberdeen in June, a systematic check was undertaken in the town in order to protect the inhabitants against suspect tins of corned beef which were incriminated in the outbreak.

Mr. A. McMillan, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, has contributed that portion of the Report which is included in Sections, C, D and E.

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium, has kindly supplied the figures relating to cremations.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for the assistance which they are always ready to provide, to Mr. McMillan for his willing and pleasant co-operation and to my Secretary, Miss Langley, for her painstaking work in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A

S T A T I S T I C S A N D S O C I A L
C O N D I T I O N S O F T H E A R E A

S E C T I O N A

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five-Year Period 1960 to 1964

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Area of the Urban District (acres)	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,370	4,400	4,410	4,410	4,430
Number of Live Births	67	71	65	67	78
Legitimate	64	66	59	64	74
Illegitimate	3	5	6	3	4
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.33	16.14	14.74	15.19	17.61
Number of Still Births	1	4	-	1	-
Legitimate	1	3	-	1	-
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	14.71	53.33	-	14.71	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.23	0.91	-	0.23	-
Number of Deaths	56	58	42	53	43
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.81	13.18	9.52	12.02	9.71
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant Deaths	2	3	1	1	-
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	29.85	42.25	15.38	14.93	-
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	20.85	28.17	15.38	-	-
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	11	17	3	11	7
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA (acres)				2,756
CENSUS POPULATION	<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
	1951	2,007	2,104	4,111
	1961	2,139	2,262	4,401
	Increase of 290 = 7.1%			
POPULATION (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate 1964)				4,430
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1951)				1,341
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1964)				1,517
RATEABLE VALUE				£153,060
SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE				£620

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF
THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the district are satisfactory and up to the end of the year there has been virtually full employment. Farming and factory work are the chief occupations. The largest firms are concerned in the production of footwear, cereal food preparation, aluminium utensils and clothing manufacture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1964

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>			
Legitimate	36	38	74
Illegitimate	2	2	4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
T o t a l s	38	40	78
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	17.61
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)	...	...	...	...	19.90

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>			
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
T o t a l s	-	-	-
	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	-	-	-

<u>DEATHS</u>					
Number registered, all causes	...	...	19	24	43
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	9.71
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.03)	...	...	...	...	10.00

<u>DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES</u>					
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	...	...	7	7	14
Malignant neoplasms (all forms)	...	...	3	4	7
Accidents and violence	...	...	1	1	2

<u>DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES</u>					
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 1 year)</u>					
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	-
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	-
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS (under 4 weeks)</u>					
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	-

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1964

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	1	3
18. Coronary disease, angina	5	2	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart disease	2	4	6
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-
22. Influenza	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis	2	-	2
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	6	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	1	1
35. Suicide, homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
T o t a l s	19	24	43

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. POPULATION.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population (1964) was 4,430, 20 more than the mid-year estimate for 1963. In the census, which was taken on 23rd April, the population figure was found to be 4,401.

2. BIRTHS.

There were 78 live births in 1964, 11 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 17.61 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 19.90. The adjusted, or corrected, birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. The factor for Burton Latimer is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 19.90 compares with the rate of 17.17 for 1963 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 18.4 per 1,000 population.

3. DEATHS.

There were 43 deaths from all causes in 1964, 10 less than in 1963, giving a crude death rate of 9.71 and an adjusted death rate of 10.00. The Comparability Factor in this case for Burton Latimer is 1.03, the provisional death rate for England and Wales is 11.3.

4. DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Of the 43 deaths during the year, 26 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 60.47.

5. INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were no deaths of infants under one year of age during the year.

6. STILL BIRTHS.

There were no still births during the year.

7. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were again no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth.

S E C T I O N B

G E N E R A L P R O V I S I O N O F

H E A L T H S E R V I C E S

F O R T H E A R E A

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and invironmental health within the Urban District, for which services the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for the administration of many of these services under Part III of the 1946 National Health Service Act.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. Four bacteriological examinations of faeces for dysenteric organisms were done at Kettering during the year and all proved negative.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible and is operated from Kettering Ambulance Station.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own houses, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

A clinic is held on the first and third Wednesday in every month at the Baptist Church, Meeting Lane. These clinics are busy and their popularity is largely due to the enthusiasm and dedicated work of the Voluntary Committee. A Medical Officer attends one of these sessions monthly. In accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a new type of clinic, which provides facilities for the teaching of parentcraft and relaxation to expectant mothers, is held on each Monday afternoon at 3.0 p.m. in the Methodist Church Room, Duke Street.

Welfare foods (National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc.) are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

- (a) Tuberculosis - New patients - Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering.

Follow-up Clinic - St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

- (b) Venereal Diseases - Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This was formed in 1952 and is made up of representatives of the Council and other local organisations. Amongst other things, the Committee organises a Darby and Joan Club which meets regularly every Friday and which has a membership of approximately 120 old people. The Club caters for about a quarter of the people of the town who are of pensionable age. The more infirm members are taken to and from their homes by bus.

During the summer of 1964, four country outings were arranged and, during the winter, visits were made to four amateur stage shows, including a pantomime. In May, twenty-two members visited Clacton under the County holiday scheme and forty-one went to Southsea under the Committee's own scheme.

On 23rd February, 1961, a chiropody service was inaugurated for the benefit of all old age pensioners in the district. During 1964, 703 treatments were given. A room at the Council Offices is set aside for a chiropodist and in nineteen visits he was able to give 397 treatments. A further 254 treatments were given at his own surgery at Kettering or at the surgeries of other chiropodists. Also during the year, 52 domiciliary treatments were given. This foot treatment is greatly appreciated by the old people and only costs them a fee of 2/6d. per treatment. The number of applications for treatment continues to increase, but it has not yet been possible to increase the visits of the chiropodist to Burton Latimer.

It is hoped shortly to re-form the W.V.S. at Burton Latimer with a view to starting a meals-on-wheels service for the benefit of elderly people living alone.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee, originally set up to assist people convalescing from tuberculosis, has now extended its scope to include those with other chest complaints and heart disease. There are at present ten patients on the Committee's books; four of these are being supplied with milk daily and two with milk and eggs daily; two patients receive grocery vouchers from time to time. Local support for the Committee has regrettably declined and this is reflected in the receipts which are becoming less than payments.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47.

This Act empowers local authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.

S E C T I O N C

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S

O F T H E A R E A .

S E C T I O N C

WATER SUPPLY.

An ample supply of water, both as regards quality and quantity, was maintained throughout the district during the year. The water supply to Burton Latimer comes from the Pitsford Reservoir, where the raw water is filtered and softened before distribution takes place.

No serious interruptions to the supply took place during the year. In addition to the installation of various new stopcocks and the repair of others, various lengths of new water mains, in varying diameters, were laid on to a private housing development started in the town. No major works in respect of the renewal of existing water mains were carried out during the year.

No contamination of the town's water supply occurred during the year and there was no plumbo solvent action.

In 1964 the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board carried out the following bacteriological examinations of the water:-

Pitsford Rain Water	15
Pitsford Sedimented Water	15
Pitsford Final Water	83
Burton Latimer General Supply	11

All the above results were satisfactory.

Almost all of the houses in the town are connected to the piped water supply. There are still a few houses lacking in this very essential service, but these houses are scheduled for eventual reconstruction, closure or demolition under the Council's slum clearance schemes.

FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply contains 0.3 parts of naturally occurring fluorine per million parts of water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The town's sewage system functioned without any serious difficulties being experienced during the past year.

A few isolated houses, together with a few farmhouses, are still not connected to the town's sewage system, although the number of houses not connected is gradually being reduced.

Various new lengths of 6" diameter foul sewers were laid during the year on a fairly extensive private housing development which started towards the latter part of the year.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTIONS.

House refuse is collected once weekly and this service was maintained in an efficient manner throughout the year.

The labour force necessary to carry out this work remained relatively stable and, when vacancies do occur, an effort is made to recruit younger employees for this type of work. The present high employment rate in the district makes the task of recruiting suitable replacements (when they are needed) rather difficult and, in some instances, we just have to take whoever we can get at the time. I do not think this problem affects this town only, but is a general problem in the country, particularly in the highly industrialised midlands in which Burton Latimer is included.

The vehicle which is used for doing the collections functioned very well and no serious trouble was experienced.

Household refuse is disposed of at Buccleuch Quarry which is situated approximately one mile south-east of the town centre. The Council has a lease of the ground from Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd.

The tip consists of old ironstone workings and there is ample capacity for many years to come, provided that no serious nuisances arise.

A Council workman is engaged at the tip, levelling and spreading the household and other refuse when it is tipped and this service has proved to be highly successful. Controlled tipping is carried out.

Rat treatment is carried out regularly.

STREET CLEANSING.

There are some 11.13 miles of roads in the urban area and the Council is responsible for cleansing all of these roads. Out of this total, there are approximately 6.13 miles of trunk roads, Class A roads and Class III roads which the Council cleanse on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council.

One Council workman is engaged full-time on this work and he is assisted in the latter part of each week when another member of the staff is used to help in this work.

The town is split up into areas or beats and a set area is treated daily. The road sweepings are deposited at various small depots distributed throughout the town and these sweepings are then collected at regular intervals by the refuse vehicle and deposited at the tip.

As the town is situated in the centre of a farming community, it means that large numbers of farm vehicles use the roads, with the result that a great deal of mud is often brought on to the roads by these vehicles. The Council has drawn the attention of the various farmers concerned to the nuisance which is being caused in this way and it is hoped that these warnings will be sufficient for its abatement.

GULLIES.

There are 474 gullies in the area and a gully emptying firm carry out the emptying of them by mechanical means once in every three months. Previously, this work was done partly by mechanical means and partly by hand. Since its inception, the new arrangement has been an undoubted success.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are two toilet blocks in the town with facilities for both sexes. During the year many acts of vandalism were committed in or around the toilets and, despite repeated requests to the Police and press publicity, this wanton damage still continues.

A full-time attendant would be the answer, but a town of this size could not afford the services of such a person.

LITTER ACT.

The new Litter Act, together with the accompanying publicity which went with it, has so far not brought about a great change in the habits of the public and there is still far too much litter being thrown on to the roads and footpaths. It is rather frustrating in some parts of the town to find that, after a street has been swept and tidied up by the Council road sweeper, the same street is strewn with papers again in a short time. The schools could, perhaps, help with this by lecturing and advising the children about their habits and they, in turn, might pass on the message to their parents who are, to a certain extent, just as guilty.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Sixty-seven treatments were carried out in private and local authority houses and some business premises during the year.

The refuse tip was given six treatments during the year.

These figures show a high increase over the previous year. This year was apparently a good breeding year for rats due, no doubt, to the relatively mild winter which was experienced the previous year, and this was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who were asked for a possible explanation of the high increase.

MORTUARY.

There is a stone-built bier house at the old cemetery which is used as a mortuary if and when required.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961.

There are eighteen factories in the district. Routine inspections are carried out.

At 1st August there were thirty-seven outworkers living in Burton Latimer. Most of the work done by these outworkers is in connection with local industries, such as the shoe trade. Routine inspections were carried out and no contraventions of the Act were found.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961. (Continued)

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are to be found at the end of the report.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The general provisions of this Act came into force on 1st August, 1964. Premises already in use on 1st May, 1964 were required to register between this date and 31st July, 1964.

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was twenty-five and the total number of persons employed in registered premises is as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
55	63

Inspections under the Act are being carried out and any irregularities found are being intimated to the persons concerned.

S E C T I O N _ D

P U B L I C _ H E A L T H

A N D

H O U S I N G _ A C T S

S E C T I O N D

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

The Council continues steadily with its slum clearance policy and, after much delay, a start was made with the redevelopment of a fairly large site in the centre of the town. This development comprises an old people's community centre with a community room, a flat for a resident warden, together with twenty-two bed-sitting (one person) flatlets and sixteen one-bedroom (two person) flats. The accommodation which this centre will provide should enable the Council to complete, in theory, the rehousing of all the persons remaining on the slum clearance list and this, in turn, will enable further redevelopment of the older part of the town to be undertaken.

A further small housing development comprising six two-bedroom houses and four one-bedroom bungalows was started and this development was used to fill in vacant plots at an existing Council housing estate.

A survey was carried out throughout the town to find out the number of properties with W.C.'s that still had no proper mechanical means of flushing provided. Twenty-seven properties were found to have this deficiency and, of these, ten were scheduled for improvement and two would possibly be required by the Council for road improvements. The owners of the remaining properties were requested to provide this essential amenity.

Sixteen houses and/or bungalows were completed by private enterprise during the year and thirty were under construction at the end of the year.

A private building firm made a start with a fairly extensive private development on a site which was formerly used as a farm. The proposals are for the ultimate development and construction of some five hundred units and it is sincerely hoped that in the year to follow a large proportion of these dwellings will be erected and sold.

Twenty-three standard grants were made during the year.

Part II of the Housing Act, 1964 came into operation on 16th August, 1964 and this part of the Act enables local authorities to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings in improvement areas and tenement blocks and elsewhere at the request of the tenant.

The Council feels that it is on general grounds desirable to get as many houses as possible improved by consent rather than by compulsion and the Council is hoping that more landlords and owner-occupiers will come forward with proposals for the improvement of their properties.

To publicise these grants, the Council continues, through the medium of its Broadsheet, to remind owners of older type houses of the existence of housing improvement grants and of the advantages that can be accrued from these grants.

Owners who do not actually live in the houses to be improved cannot lose financially, as they can recover their part of the cost of the improvements over a period of years by increasing the rents of their houses as soon as the improvements have been completed.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS. (Continued)

The total number of houses and bungalows erected since the end of the war is as follows, up to the end of 1964:-

Private	192	
Local Authority	<u>335</u>	+ three cottages reconditioned
	<u>527</u>	

There are 127 applicants for Council houses on the list.

During the year, five informal approaches were made to owners of various properties for the abatement of nuisances and for the carrying out of various repairs under the Housing and Public Health Acts. In the majority of cases, house owners have been reasonably co-operative and requests and suggestions which have been made to abate these nuisances have been carried out.

CARAVANS.

There are five licensed sites in the town and no trouble has been experienced with them.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the town.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936.

Twenty-two licences were issued under these regulations.

Four of these licences were in respect of petrol stations who retail petrol for sale.

Two new petrol storage tanks were installed and tested during the year. These tanks were provided for use at a new car showroom erected in the town.

S E C T I O N E

I N S P E C T I O N

A N D

S U P E R V I S I O N

O F F O O D

S E C T I O N E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is no registered private slaughterhouse in the district. The butchers in the town make their own arrangements for this service and this arrangement appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

The following tinned food was condemned during the year:-

Tinned meat and meat portions	45 lb. 15 oz.
Tinned fish, fruit and vegetables	82 lb. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sundries	39 lb. 10 oz.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

There are twenty-six shops, five canteens and one bakehouse which are affected by these regulations. Inspections are carried out.

MILK SUPPLY.

This district is now a designated area and all milk sold must be pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested.

One dairy is registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Two dealers licences for pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk and five for pasteurised and sterilised milk have been issued and these licences have a further year to run in accordance with the regulations.

S E C T I O N _ F

P R E V A L E N C E _ O F

A N D _ C O N T R O L _ O V E R

I N F E C T I O U S _ D I S E A S E S

S E C T I O N _ F

PNEUMONIA.

Five cases of pneumonia were notified during the year and there was one death from this cause in an elderly person.

MEASLES.

It was a measles year, 158 cases being recorded. The last year in which measles was prevalent to any large extent was in 1959 when 204 cases occurred. The cases notified this year tended to be mild in character and there were no fatalities.

FOOD POISONING.

There was one case of food poisoning or salmonellosis of unidentified type.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Five cases were notified during the year.

DYSENTERY.

No case of dysentery occurred.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with triple antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's bimonthly clinics at Meeting Lane.

POLIOMYELITIS.

This is the fourth disease which is prevented by routine immunisation in infancy. This is again done either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's clinics. No cases occurred.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.

No cases were notified during the year.

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases during the year.

Eight certificates of vaccination were authenticated, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations for people who were travelling abroad.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year and there were no deaths from this cause. The name of one patient with respiratory tuberculosis has been removed from the register as healed.

TUBERCULOSIS. (Continued)

The table shows the number of known cases of tuberculosis in the district as at 31st December, 1964:-

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	1	2	3
Non-Respiratory	3	2	5
T O T A L	4	4	8

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1964

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	34	90	29	-	1	1	2	158
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals	1	-	-	1	1	37	92	31	2	1	1	2	169

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1964

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed Hospital	Deaths
Measles	5	9	24	18	24	76	1	1	-	-	-	-	158	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	6	9	24	19	25	78	2	1	1	-	2	2	169	1	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE
YEAR 1964 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BURTON LATIMER IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	18	18	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of pros- ecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making etc. apparel) Cleaning &) Washing	37	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furni- ture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors & grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or par- tially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	37	-	-	-	-	-

F. R. N. LYNCH.

Medical Officer of Health.



